



For secondary students

كتاب المهارات

الكورس الصيفى

لطلاب الثانوية العامة



أقسام الكلام فى اللغة الإنجليزية

Adjectives


Pronouns


Nouns


Prepositions


Interjections


Verbs


Adverbs


Conjunctions الروابط



1- Parts of Speech أجزاء الكلام

1- Noun الاسم

- A noun is a word that identifies a person (doctor, boy, teacher, friend), a thing (cat, table, flower, place), or an idea, quality, or state (happiness, fear, love, patience)

الاسم هوكلمة تحدد شخصاً (طبيب.ولد.معلم.صديق) .شيء (قطة.منضدة.زهرة.مكان) .أوفكرة أوصفة أوحالة - (سعادة.خوف.حب.صبر) وينقسم الاسم الى نوعان وهما:

Proper and Common الاسم العلم والشائع

*1- A proper noun is a noun that represents a unique entity (Ali, Edwards, Egypt, The University of North Carolina). Proper nouns are usually capitalized.

الاسم العلم هو الاسم الذى يمثل كياناً فريداً (على، إدواردز، مصر، جامعة نورث كارولينا) . عادة ما تُكتب أسماء العلم بأول حرف كبير (كابيتال)

* 2-A common noun is a noun that represents a class of things.

الاسم الشائع هو الاسم الذى يمثل فئة من الأشياء

Example : Sara has a cat named Loo Kitty.

Directions : Underline the proper nouns and circle the common nouns in the following sentences.

ضع خطا تحت اسم العلم وضع دائرة حول الاسم الشائع

1- Egypt is in Africa.
2- The Ford car is missing one door.
3- I am from Giza.
4- Mr. Ahmed lives at 50 Spring St.
5- Monaco is an expensive city.
6- Mohamed Salah won the English league in june



Directions : Now make your one sentences using proper and common nouns.

1- ....

2- ....

2- Verb الفعل

A verb is a word used to express an action (play, build, make), an event (rain, happen), a situation (be, seem, have)).

. A verb may be more than one word (when it includes helping verbs or auxiliaries). This is called a verb phrase.

الفعل هو كلمة تستخدم للتعبير عن فعل أو حالة وجود . قد يكون الفعل أكثر من كلمة واحدة (عندما يتضمن أفعال مساعدة أو مساعدة) . وهذا يسمى بعبارة الفعل

Example : The woman painted a picture.

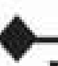
In this example, the word "painted" is a verb because it expresses action.

Example : The woman is a fine painter.

In this example, the word "is" is a verb because it expresses a state of being.

Example : They should not be feeding the lions.

In this example, the word "should not be feeding" are a verb phrase because they include helping verbs or auxiliaries.



Directions : Underline the verbs (or verb phrases) in the following sentences.
ضع خطا تحت الفعل او العبارة الفعلية

1- The dog runs and jumps.
2- We are studying biology.
3- The tennis player is going to hit the ball.
4- We like to sing, dance, and play.
5- I do not know if I should go to the party tonight.
6- The first car couldn't have avoided hitting the second car.
7- Hummm, right now I am thinking about thinking.

Directions : Now make your own sentences that use verbs.

1- ....

2- ....

وتنقسم الافعال في الاستخدام الى نوعين – الفعل المتعد وهو يحتاج لمفعول والفعل اللازم وهو لا يحتاج لمفعول

a) Transitive verb الفعل المتعد

Transitive verbs require an object to complete their meaning.

تتطلب الأفعال المتعدية مفعولا لإكمال معناها

Imagine that I say :

- I bought.
- She likes. (incomplete – incorrect)
- I invited

فتصبح تلك الجمل بلا معنى صحيح لعدم وجود المفعول

b) Intransitive verb الفعل اللازم

Intransitive verbs cannot have a direct object after them. The subject is doing the action of the verb and nothing receives the action
الافعال اللازمة لا تحتاج لمفعول وضح المعنى بدونه

- He arrived.
- The baby smiled.
- The apple fell from the tree.

Directions: Underline the transitive verbs and circle the intransitive verbs in the following sentences.
ضع خطا تحت الفعل المتعد وضع دائرة حول الفعل اللازم

* She sneezed loudly.
* I opened the door.
* His grandfather died last year.
* We waited but nobody came.
* We enjoyed the concert.
* Your baby cries a lot.
* She kicked the ball.
* He copied my answer.

Directions : Now make your own sentences that use verbs.

1- ....

2- ....

3- Adjective 

Adjective : An adjective is a word or phrase that is used to modify a noun or pronoun.

الصفة : الصفة هى كلمة أو عبارة تستخدم لتعديل اسم أو ضمير

Example : The snake is long and green.

* In this example, long and green are adjectives because they modify the noun snake.

فى هذا المثال كلمة طويل وأخضر صفات لأنهما يعدلا على الاسم ثعبان

وتوضع الصفات في عدة مواقع في الجملة منها الملاحظات الاتيه :

– قبل الاسم — Mona lives in a big house.

– قبل الاسم ممكن ان نصفة باكثر من صفة — I bought a smart, cheap mobile

-ممكن اضافة واحدة من –ادوات النكرة والمعرفة وصفات الاشارة و الملكية –قبل الاسم الموصوف بصفة

- My clever friend got high marks.
- I can't answer this difficult question.
- The clever teacher helps us.
- We live in a big house.

– يمكن ان تسبق الصفات بظرف دال على الدرجة مثل every-extremely -fantastically

- I spent an extremely happy day in sohag.
- My very beautiful daughter married yesterday .

– بعد فعل يكون v.to be

She is a tall girl

He is happy

تاتي الصفات بعد افعال مثل: get –become- feel –taste –smell – look – sound

Sara looks happy

The food tastes nice

Example : The painting is extremely old.

Directions : Underlined the adjectives in the following sentences.

1- The motorcycle is old.
2- Today is cloudy, hot, and humid.
3- The man wearing a blue suit is young.
4- Soha is so smart!
5- The blue bus is late
6- The rusty truck has an oversized trailer.
7- The runner is very fast.
8- The job was difficult, but manageable.

Directions : Now make two of your own sentences using adjectives.

1- ....

2- ....

1-Order of Adjectives

ترتيب الصفات فى الجملة

فى اللغة الإنجليزية، من الشائع استخدام أكثر من صفة لوصف الاسم . يجب استخدام هذه الصفات بالترتيب الصحيح .

Example : Here is a beautiful, red, cloth, flag.

* Why does beautiful come before red ? — لماذا أتت كلمة جميل قبل كلمة أحمر ؟

* Why does red come before cloth ? — لماذا أتت كلمة أحمر قبل كلمة قماش ؟

* Understanding the proper order of adjectives takes practice. Use the following table to practice using the proper order of adjectives in the following sentences.



3- Unequal Comparisons

المقارنة الغير متساوية

لإظهار مقارنة غير متكافئة، تحتاج إلى استخدام صفة متبوعة بالاقتران الثانوى "than" . قد تضطر إلى مضاعفة الحرف الساكن النهائى لبعض الصفات المقارنة .

* To show an unequal comparison using an adjective with one syllable, you must add "er" to the ending.

لإظهار مقارنة غيرمتكافئة باستخدام صفة بمقطع واحد، يجب عليك إضافة er

A- (adjective + "er") than

Example : Yara is smarter than Sara.

Directions : Fill in the spaces with the appropriate comparative adjective.

1- Dalia is ……………… (old) than Omina.
2- I am ……………… (tall) than the bookshelf.
3- The soup is ……………… (hot) than the milk.

Directions : Write two of your own sentences which show an unequal comparison using and adjective with one syllable. اكتب جملتين من اسلوبك مستخدما صفات غير متساوية مع صفة مقطع واحد

1- ……………………………………………………………………………………………
2- ……………………………………………………………………………………………

فى حالة نهاية الصفة القصيرة بـ y وسبقها حرف سكن تحذف ال y ونضيف ier

B-(adjective + "ier") than

Example : The plane is heavier than the bird.

Directions : Fill in the spaces with the appropriate comparative adjective.

1- Yuki was at school ……………… (early) than I was.
2- Rice is ……………… (sticky) than salad.
3- This exercise is ……………… (tricky) than the last one.

Directions : Write two of your own sentences which show an unequal comparison using an adjective with more than one syllable that ends in "y".

1- ……………………………………………………………………………………………
2- ……………………………………………………………………………………………

لإظهار مقارنة غيرم تكافئة باستخدام الصفة مع أكثر من مقطع واحد يجب عليك استخدام "less" أو "more" قبل الصفة



C-(more / less) (adjective) than

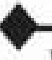
Example : The butterfly is more beautiful than the spider.

Directions : Fill in the spaces with the appropriate comparative adjective.

1- Her motorcycle is ……………… (dangerous) than my car.
2- Gold is ……………… (expensive) than silver.
3- Butterflies are ……………… (beautiful) than snakes.

Directions : Write two of your own sentences which show an unequal comparison using an adjective with more than one syllable that does not end in "y".

1- ……………………………………………………………………………………………
2- ……………………………………………………………………………………………





4- Superlative Adjectives

صفات التفضيل

يتم استخدام الصفة الفائقة للإشارة إلى أن شيئًا ما لديه ميزة ما بدرجة أكبر أو أقل من جميع الأشياء الأخرى

For example, If Belal is 45, Ali is 27, and Amany is 43, then Belal is the oldest in the group.

لإظهار مقارنة غير متكافئة، تحتاج إلى استخدام صفة متبوعة بحرف جر مثل "of" و "in" و "on" وما إلى ذلك . وقد يتبعه أيضًا الاسم الذى يكون فيه أكبر أو أقل . وقد لا يتبعه أى شئ آخر عندما يكون السياق ضمنيًا .

* For superlative adjectives with one syllable, add "est" to the ending.

A- (adjective + "est") preposition + noun

Example : Amira is the tallest of the three sisters.

Directions : Fill in the space using the appropriate superlative adjective.

1- The building is the .... (tall) in the neighborhood.
2- Aunt Janet is the .... (old).
3- My bicycle is the .... (nice) thing I own.

Directions : Write two of your own sentences using superlative adjectives with one syllable.

1- ....
2- ....

* بالنسبة للصفات المميزة مع أكثر من مقطع ينتهيان بالحرف "y"، احذف "y" وأضف "iest" حتى النهاية .

B-(adjective + "iest") preposition + noun

Example : The elephant is the heaviest animal in Africa.

Directions : Fill in the space using the appropriate superlative adjective.

1- Jones is always the .... (early) to work.
2- Dogs are the .... (friendly) animals on earth.
3- That is the .... (pretty) ring I have ever seen.

Directions : Write two of your own sentences which show an unequal comparison using an adjective with more than one syllable that ends in "y"

1- ....
2- ....

أما الصفات التى تنتهى بها أكثر من مقطع تبقى كما هى ونستخدم "most" أو "least" قبل الصفة

C-(most / least) (adjective) preposition

Example : The butterfly is the most beautiful insect in the country.

Directions : Fill in the spaces using the appropriate superlative adjective.

1- Her house is the .... (expensive) in the neighborhood.
2- 10th st. is the .... (dangerous).
3- Billy is the .... (courageous) person I know.

Directions : Write two of your own sentences which show an unequal comparison using an adjective with one syllable.

1- ....
2- ....



9-Karem is .... than Sara.

a) elder	b) older	c) eldest	d) oldest

10- Choose the correct statement:

a) I'm not as intelligence as he.	b) I'm not as intelligence as him.
c) I'm not intelligent than he.	d) I'm not intelligent than him.

11- Choose the correct statement:

a) Alabanody is the greatest of all other poets.	b) Alabanody is the greatest of all poets.
c) Alabanody is the greater of all other poets.	d) Alabanody is the greater of all poets.

11-Alaa is .... than Noha.

a) more strong	b) stronger	c) most strong	d) strongest

12- Choose the correct statement:

a) He is unhappy than his friend.	b) He is more unhappy than his friend.
c) He is unhappier than his friend.	d) He is most unhappy than his friend.

13- Which of these is an assertive sentence جملة توكيدية?

a) Why waste time in reading trash?	b) I wish that I were healthy again.
c) How beautiful is the rainbow!	d) Please have a look at the brochure.

14- Convert حول the affirmative sentence into a negative sentence:

Mona is prettier than Nora.

a) Nora is not as pretty as Mona.	b) Mona is not as pretty as Nora.
c) Nora is not as prettier as Mona.	d) Mona is not prettier than Nora.

15- Choose the correct statement:

a) The quality of books were poor.	b) The quality of books was poor.
c) The quality of books are poor.	d) The quality of books were being poor.

16. He would whisper .... not to disturb others in the room.

a)quiet	b)quietly	c)quite	d)loudly

17. I worked so........................ to get this job.

a)hard	b)hardly	c)hardness	d)good

18. Our new neighbor is a very.................... person.

a)kindness	b)kindly	c)kind	d)kinder

19. When I woke up, the sun was shining .... , and the birds were singing happily.

a)bright	b)brightly	c)brightness	d)brighter

20. Driving .... can be very dangerous.

a)quick	b)fast	c)fastly	d)quickness

21. Our teacher treats us very ....

a)good	b)well	c)worse	d)better

22. My wife always smiles ....

a)mysteriously	b)mystery	c)mysterious	d)secret

23 ....driver stopped suddenly.

a)Angry	b)Angrily	c)Anger	d)angriness

24. Our new couch is very ....

a)comfort	b)comfortable	c)comfortably	d)comfortless

25. The policeman gave him a fine because I didn't park............................ .

a)proper	b)properly	c)paper	d)prep

26-Our holiday was too short. The time passed very ....

a) quick	b) quickly	c) fast	d) b&c

27. Tom doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always ....

a) care	b) careful	c) carefully	d) careless

28. Sally works .... She never seems to stop.

a) continue	b)continuous	c) continuously	d) continuing

29. Alice and Stan are very ……………….. married.

a) happy	b) happily	c) happines	d) bad

30. Monica's English is very ……………… although she makes a lot of mistakes.

a) fluent	b) fluently	c) fluency	d) fluence

31. I cooked this meal ……………….. for you, so I hope you like it.

a) specially	b) special	c) privately	d) private

32. Everything was very quiet. There was ……………….. silence.

a) completeness	b) completely	c) complete	d) all

33. I tried on the shoes and they fitted me …………………

a) perfectly	b) perfect	c) suit	d) suitable

34. Do you usually feel ………………………before examinations?

a) angrily	b) anger	c) nervously	d) nervous

35. I'd like to buy a car but it's ……………………… impossible for me at the moment.

a) finance	b) financially	c) fiancé	d) fine

36. The driver of the car was ……………………… injured

a) serious	b) seriously	c) danger	d) dangerous

37. The driver of the car had……………………injuries.

a) serious	b) seriously	c) dangers	d) dangerously

38. I think you behaved very ………………………..

a) self	b) selfie	c) selfish	d) selfishly

39. Rose is ………………… upset about losing her job.

a) terrible	b) terribly	c)extremely	d) b&c

40. There was a ………………..change in the weather.

a)sudden	b)surprise	c)suddenly	d) suddenness

41. Everybody at the party was ……………………. dressed.

a)color	b) colorfully	c) coloring	d) colorful

42. Linda likes wearing …………….. clothes.

a)color	b) colorfully	c) coloring	d) colorful

43. She fell and hurt herself quite ……………………….

a) bad	b) badly	c) badness	d) worse

44. Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look ……………………

a) save	b) safe	c) safely	d)safety

45. He looked at me ………………… when I interrupted him.

a) angry	b) angrily	c)anger	d)angered

5- Pronouns الضمائر

- Pronouns are used in place of a noun that is known or has already been mentioned.

-تستخدم الضمائر بدلاً من الاسم المعروف أو الذي سبق ذكره.

- This is often done in order to avoid repeating the noun.

-غالبًا مايتم ذلك لتجنب تكرار الاسم.

- EX : * Ali went to the hospital because he is tired.
  * Ahmed didn't bring his books with him.

Subject pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول	Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive adjectives الضمائر المنعكسة
I	me	my	mine	myself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	-	itself
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
You	you	your	yours	Yourself/yourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves

Personal pronouns الضمائر الشخصية

ضمائر الفاعل

- i – he – she – it – you – we – they

تأتى في أول الجملة قبل الفعل:

- I go to school
- He is a student
- They are clever
- She goes to school

يأتي ضمير الفاعل بعد such as في الاسلوب الكتابي أو الرسمي:

- I wouldn't give it to a man such as he
- I have never seen a beautiful girl such as she

Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول أو المجرور

- (me – him – her – it – you – us – them)

بعد الفعل أويسبقها حرف جر:

- Ali is my friend . I saw him yesterday
- This is Noha . I love her very much
- I go to school with her

في المحادثات:

- Don't blame me لا تلومني
- Don't worry her لا تشغل بالها
- Don't disturb him لا تزعجه

بعد except – but-let-between.....and.....

- Let him have something to eat
- He sat between me and her
- There was nobody there except me
- I saw nobody but her

التعجب:

- What ! Me fight a big chap like him

It

ضمير غائب لغير العاقل وهو فاعل ومفعول به . أما الملكية فهي its

- It is a cat , its tail is long

وتستعمل للتعبير عن الوقت والمسافة والطقس ودرجة الحرارة

- It's hot today
- What time is it ? It's six o'clock
- How far is it to alex. ? It is 200 kilometers
- Is it raining . It is fine today
- What is the date ? It is the third of march
- It is better to be early
- It is easy to understand such reasons

وتستعمل في جملة بعينها (بشكل معين) مثل:

- It will be possible to reach the planets
- It is strange that he hasn't returned yet
- It was kind of you to help me
- It seems there will be a war in the area
- It appears so
- It's no good wasting your time
- It's no use cheating me لاداعى لأن تغشني

استعمال so كضمير

- I think so أظن ذلك.
- I believe so أعتقد ذلك.
- I was told so قيل لي ذلك.
- I'm afraid so أخشى أن الامر كذلك.
- So and so فلان و علان . you will tell.



Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية

صفات ملكية – يليها أسم المملوك (my –his-her-its-our- your –their)

- This is my book
- This is your book
- This is his book
- This is her book
- This is our book
- This is their book

ضمائر ملكية – تقوم بذاتها (mine –his-hers-yours- ours –theirs)

- This book is mine
- This book is yours
- This book is his
- This book is hers
- This book is ours
- This book is theirs

ضميرملكية to be أوضمير مجرور belong to

- That house belongs to her
- That house is hers
- This car belongs to me
- That car is mine




فن الترجمة The Art of Translation

ان فن ترجمة الجملة يعتمد اساسا على تمكنك من قواعد ولغويات اللغة الانجليزية وهذا يتطلب منك ان تكون ملما بها وايضا حسن التصرف واستغلال لمعاني الكلمات واليك هذا المثال :

"لقد سافرت الى بلاد عديدة"

فابدأ كالآتي :

① حدد هذه العناصر وحافظ لى الترتيب الاتي

٤	٣	٢	١
باقى الجملة	مفعول	فعل	فاعل

إذن فاعل الجملة ← انا / الفعل ← سافرت / المفعول ← بلاد عديدة

ملحوظة : كلمة "لقد" تعطى الأفضلية لزمن المضارع التام مع العلم أنها سوف تحذف عند الترجمة وماذا عن مكان الصفة ؟

دائما قبل الاسم (ولا تجمع أبدا)

إذا الإجابة المقترحة هى ؟

1. I has traveled to many countries.
2. I have traveled to much countries.
3. I have traveled to many countries.

ملحوظة: اذا كانت الجملة في المبني للمعلوم نبدا بالفاعل اما اذا كانت في المبني للمجهول نبدا بالمفعول

② حدد زمن الجملة : هل هو مضارع أم ماضى أم مستقبل أم اكثر من زمن :

"لقد ذاكرت كثيرا وهذا سوف يكون له الترطيب على مستقبلي"

لاحظ : الجملة هنا تحتوى على أكثر من زمن . الجزء الأول من الجملة يحتوى على زمن مضارع والآخر مستقبل .

لنرى كيف تكون الترجمة ؟

1. I had studied a lot and this will have a good effect on my future.
2. I have studied a lot and this would have a good effect on my future.
3. I have studied a lot and this will have a good effect on my future.

③ يجب أن تتعامل بشكل صحيح مع (Verb to be) : ١) لا يترجم to be (v) إذا كانت الجملة اسمية : ٢) يترجم to be (v) إلى عدة معانى مثل (تعد / تعتبر / تمثل / يوجد : ٢ ـ قد يترجم v.to be إلى ضمير شخصى فى اللغة العربية (هى / هو / هما)

إن هوايتى المفضلة هى الاستماع إلى الموسيقى	الرياضة مفيدة
1. My favourite hobby she listening to music	1. Is Sport useful.
2. My favourite hobby listening to music	2. Sport useful.
3. My favourite hobby is listening to music	3. Sport is useful.

④ يترجم to have (v) إلى عدة معانى مثل (ل / عند / يملك / لدى / يقتنى أو يتناول ...) والماضي منه had و المستقبل will have

صديقي كان لدية سيارة قديمة	لمصر دور فعال في منطقة الشرق الاوسط
1. My friend has an old car	1. Egypt had an active role in the Middle East
2. My friend had an old car	2. Egypt will have an active role in the Middle East
3. My friend will have an old car	3. Egypt has an active role in the Middle East

⑤ المفعول المطلق لا يترجم ولكن يستخدم ظرف أو جملة ظرفية تدل على معناه :

يؤثر التدخين على الصحة تأثير خطيرا	يهتم الشباب بالانترنت اهتماما كبيرا
1. Affects smoking on health badly.	1. Young people are great interested in the Internet
2. Smoking affects bad health .	2. Greatly interested Young people in the Internet
3. Smoking affects health badly.	3. Young people are greatly interested in the Internet



٦) دائما الصفة تأتى قبل الاسم — A tall girl
أو بعد (v to be) — He is happy
وبعد أفعال الحواس — He looks happy
اما الظرف ياتي بعد الفعل — He walks slowly

يجري اللاعب بسرعة	قابلت فتى طويل القامة في النادي.
❶The player runs quick	❶I met tall boy in the club.
❷Runs the player quick	❷I met a tall boy in the club.
❸The player runs quickly	❸I met aboy tall in the club.

ملحوظة : الصفة المسبوقة بـ (the) ولا يتبعها اسم تترجم إلى اسم جمع فى اللغة العربية

the dumb البكم – the poor الفقراء – the rich الأغنياء – the strong الأقوياء

- The rich should help the poor. الأغنياء يجب أن يساعدوا الفقراء

٧) كلمات التوكيد فى اللغة العربية مثل (أن / إن / فى / فان) ليست لها ترجمة :

إن الصناعة هى أساس التنمية	إن السلام حلم كل الأمم
❶The industry is the basis of development.	❶Peace is the dream of all nations.
❷Industry the basis of development.	❷The peace is the dream of all nations.
❸Industry is the basis of development.	❸peace the dream of all nations.

٨) لام التعليل تترجم إلى : المصدر + In order to / so as to / to ...

تدرب احمد جيدا ليفوز بالمباراة	اذاكر لانـجح
❶Ahmed trained well so win the match	❶I studied to succeed.
❷Trained Ahmed well for win the match	❷Study I to succeed.
❸Ahmed trained well to win the match	❸I study to succeed.

٩) لقد + فعل ماضى بدون أى إشارة تدل على الماضى تترجم لمضارع تام :

١٠) لقد + فعل ماضى وفى الجملة إشارة تدل على الماضى البسيط تترجم إلى ماضى بسيط :

لقد اتصل بى صديقي أمس هاتفيًا	لقد اهتمت الدولة بالتعليم
❶My friend has telephoned me yesterday.	❶The state taken great interest in education.
❷Telephoned my friend me yesterday.	❷The state took great interest in education.
❸My friend telephoned me yesterday.	❸The state has taken great interest in education.

١١) قد + فعل مضارع فإن ذلك يدل على الاحتمال ونستخدم may :

قد اقابل صديقي غدا	قد يفوز الأهلى بالكأس
❶May I meet my friend tomorrow	❶May win Al Ahly the cup.
❷I meet may my friend tomorrow	❷Al Ahly win may the cup.
❸I may meet my friend tomorrow	❸Al Ahly may win the cup.

١٢) حرف الـ (س) وكلمة (سوف) المرادف لهما فى اللغة الإنجليزية هو زمن المستقبل البسيط (will+inf) :

سوف اقابل صديقي غدا	ستبنى الحكومة مدارس كثيرة
❶I going to meet my friend tomorrow.	❶The government may build many schools.
❷I will meet my friend tomorrow.	❷The government can build many schools.
❸I may meet my friend tomorrow.	❸The government will build many schools.



(١٣) لن + فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزية مستقبل بسيط منفى(will not +inf) :

لن أفعل ذلك مرة أخرى	لن العب غدا
❶ I will do that again.	❶ I don't play tomorrow.
❷ I can't do that again.	❷ I can't play tomorrow.
❸ I won't do that again.	❸ I won't play tomorrow.

(١٤) لم + فعل مضارع تترجم فى الإنجليزية ماضى بسيط(التصريف الثاني للفعل) :

لم يحضر أحمد حفل عيد ميلادى	لم يذاكر على دروسة
❶ Ahmed do not attend my birthday party.	❶ Ali didn't study his lessons.
❷ Ahmed does not attend my birthday party.	❷ Ali doesn't study his lessons.
❸ Ahmed did not attend my birthday party.	❸ Ali won't study his lessons.

(١٥) كان + فعل مضارع يقابه فى الإنجليزية ماضى مستمر(was-were+ving) :

كانت منى تذاكر عندما دق جرس الباب	كان علي ياكل عندما اتى والدة
❶ Mona is studying when the doorbell rang.	❶ Was Ali eating when his father came
❷ Mona studies when the doorbell rang.	❷ Ali eats when his father came
❸ Mona was studying when the doorbell rang.	❸ Ali was eating when his father came

(١٦) كان + قد + فعل ماضى يقابله فى الإنجليزية الماضى التام(had +p.p.) :

عندما وصلت إلى السينما كان الفيلم قد بدأ	عندما وصلت المحطة كان القطار قد تحرك
❶ When I had arrived at the cinema the film started.	❶ When I arrived the station the train left.
❷ When I arrived at the cinema the film had started.	❷ When I had arrived the station the train left.
❸ When I arrived at the cinema the film started.	❸ When I arrived the station the train had left.

(١٧) من + صفة + لـ أو على + مفعول + ان+مصدر الفعل : It is + adj. + for + n + to + inf.

من الافضل لك ان تذاكر	من المهم لك ان تخطط لمستقبلك
❶ It is better for you to studying.	❶ It is importance for you to plan your future
❷ It is better for you to study.	❷ It is important to you to plan your future
❸ It is better to you to study.	❸ It is important for you to plan your future

(١٨) الضمير المضاف إلى فعل يترجم إلى (ضمير مفعول مثل us – them – him – me – her) :
اما صفات الملكية تسبق الاسم مثل(my –his – her –our – their –your – its)

تمكننا الرياضة من بناء اجسامنا	يساعدنا الانترنت ان نثري معلوماتنا
❶ Enables sport us to build our bodies	❶ The Internet helps we enrich our information
❷ Sport enables us to build us bodies	❷ The Internet helps us enrich my information
❸ Sport enables us to build our bodies	❸ The Internet helps us enrich our information

(١٩) كلمات مثل (علينا / يجب/لابد) تترجم إلى should / must+ inf : مع مراعاة نوع الجملة من نصيحة او الزام

عليك ان تحافظ على صحتك	عليك ان ترتدي حزام الامان
❶ You should keep your health	❶ You have to wears a seat belt
❷ You must keeping your health	❷ You must wear a seat belt
❸ You have to keep your health	❸ You should wear a seat belt

٣٠) تترجم (من +صفة تفضيل مثل من افضل / من أخطر / من أهم) إلى صيغة التفضيل one of the......

التدخين من اخطر العادات	محمد صلاح من اسرع لاعبي العالم
❶Smoking is of the most dangerous habits	❶Mo. Salah is one of the fast players in the world
❷Smoking is one of the most dangerous habits	❷Mo. Salah is the fastest players in the world
❸Smoking is one of the dangerous habits	❸Mo. Salah is one of the fastest players in the world

٣١) انتبة توجد افعال تاخذ حرف جر في اللغة العربية ولا تاخذ حرف جر في اللغة الانجليزية مثل الجدول الاتي :

يتعرف على	recognize	يعجب بـ	admire	تؤثر على	affect
يهزم / يغلب على	beat	يستمتع بـ	enjoy	يضحى بـ	sacrifice
يخشى أن	fear	يقبض على	arrest.catch	يحصل على	obtain
يشتمل على	include	ينضم الى / يلتحق بـ	join	يحافظ على	keep
يقضى على	eliminate	يتغلب على	overcome	يدين بـ	owe
ينجح في	pass	يشعر ب	feel	يحتفل ب	celebrate

Example

يؤثر التدخين على الصحة	قبض رجل الشرطة على اللص
❶Smoking affects on health	❶Arrested The policeman on the thief
❷Affects Smoking on health	❷The policeman arrested on the thief
❸Smoking affects health	❸The policeman arrested the thief

٣٢) الأسماء المعنوية او المجردة او الكميات التي لا تعد لا تسبق ب a-an –the
الا اذا خصصت مع اسم معين:

السلام ضروري لكل الشعوب — Peace is important for all nations

السلام في مصر يؤدي الى التقدم — The peace in Egypt leads to progress

بعض الاسماء المعنوية مثل

السلام	Peace	الفضيلة	Virtue	الشرف	Honour
الصداقة	Friendship	الحب	Love	الجمال	Beauty
الأمانة	Honesty	التقدم	Progress	الصدق	Truth

ـ بعض الأسماء التى لا تجمع Uncountable Nouns

الحقائب	baggage	الأمتعة	luggage	الورق	paper
الزيت	oil	المال	money	العشب	Grass
أخبار	news	معلومات	information	الكهرباى	electricity

٣٣) بعض الافعال مثل (يعمل –تعمل –يقوم.....)ليس لها ترجمة خاصة بل تترجم حسب السياق:

تعمل الرياضة على بناء الاجسام	تقوم الحكومة ببناء مدن جديدة
❶Sport builds bodies	❶The government is standing building new cities
❷Sport works to builds bodies	❷Standing the government building new cities
❸Work Sport builds bodies	❸The government is building new cities

٣٤) اذا جاء بعد الاسم صفتان دون رابط نبدا بالصفة الاخيرة ثم الاولى :

تساعد القصص الشيقة الاجنبية على تنوع المعرفة
❶Foreign interesting stories help to diversify knowledge
❷Help foreign interesting stories to diversify knowledge
❸Interesting foreign stories help to diversify knowledge

52.لابد أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لجذب المزيد والمزيد من السياح حتى يمكننا أن نزيد دخلنا القومي.

1-We must do our best to attract more and more tourists so that we can increase our national income.
2-We must make our best to attract more and more tourists so that we can increase our national income.
3-We must do our best to attraction more and more tourists so that we can increase our national income.
4-We must do our best to attract more and more tourists so that we can increase our nationality income.

53.هل تعتقد أن هناك أي فائدة من الإنفاق على غزو الفضاء؟

1 -Do you think there are any benefits from spending on space invasion.
2 -Do you think there is any benefit to spending in space invasion.
3-Do you think there is any beneficial from spending on space invasion.
4 -Do you think there is any benefit in spending in space invasion.

54.نجح رواد الفضاء في الدول المتقدمة فى الهبوط على سطح القمر والمريخ.

1-Astronauts in developed countries have success in landing on the moon and Mars.
2-Astronomers in developed countries have succeeded in land on the moon and Mars.
3-Astrologers in development countries have succeeded in landing on the moon and Mars.
4-Astronauts in developed countries have succeeded in landing on the moon and Mars.

55.يجب أن تعمل الحكومة والأفراد معا على تقديم المزيد من الدعم والمساعدة للمعاقين والأطفال ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة.

1-The government and individual should work together to provide more support and assistance to the handicapped and children with special needs.
2-The government and individuals should work together to provide more support and assistance to the handicapped and children with specially needs.
3-The government and individuals should work together to provide more support and assistance to the handicapped and children with special needs.
4-The government and individuals should work altogether to provide more support and assistance to the handicapped and children with special needs.

56.بما أن البترول سينفذ قريباً، يجب علينا ايجاد مصادر بديلة للطاقة.

1-Since oil will soon run out off, we must find alternative energy sources.
2-Since oil will soon run out, we must find alternative energetic sources.
3-Since oil will soon run out, we must find out alternative energy sources.
4-Since oil will soon run out, we must find alternative energy sources.

57.إن زيادة الإنتاج وترشيد الاستهلاك هما السبيل الوحيد للتغلب على مشاكلنا الاقتصادية الحالية.

1-Increasing product and rationalizing consumption are the only way to overcome our current economic problems.
2-Increasing production and rationalizing consumption are the only way to overcome our current economic problems.
3-Increasing production and rationalization consumption are the only way to overcome our current economic problems.
4-Increasing production and rationalizing consumption are the only way to come over our current economic problems.

58.تزخر مصر بالعديد من النماذج الهندسية التي تبرهن على براعة المصريين في علم الهندسة.

1- Egypt is rich in many engineering models that prove the ingenuity of the Egyptians in the science of engineering.
2- Egypt is richening in many engineering models that prove the ingenuity of the Egyptians in the science of engineering.
3- Egypt is rich in many engineer models that prove the ingenuity of the Egyptians in the science of engineering.
4- Egypt is rich in many engineering models that prove the ingenuity of the Egyptians in the scientific of engineering.

59.لقد أذهلت أهرامات مصر الزوار لأنها موقع تاريخي بني يدويا بدون استخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة.

1- The pyramids of Egypt has astonished the visitors because it is a historical site built by hand without using modern technology.
2- The pyramids of Egypt had astonished the visitors because it was a historical site built by hand without using modern technology.
3- The pyramids of Egypt have astonished the visitors because it is a historical site built by hand without using modern technology.
4- The pyramids of Egypt astonished the visitors because it is a historical site built by hand without using modern technology.

60.يعتبر سور الصين العظيم من أهم عجائب الدنيا القديمة.

1 - The Great Wall of China is consider one of the most important ancient wonders of the world.
2- The Great Wall of China is considered one of the most important ancient wonders of the world.
3- The Great Wall of China is considering one of the most important ancient wonders of the world.
4- The Great Wall of China is considered one of the most important ancient wanders of the world.

61.تمدنا الأشجار بمواد البناء و الوقود و المطاط و الفحم.

1-Trees provides us with building materials, fuel, rubber and coal.
2.Trees provide us with building materials, fuel, rubber and cool.
3. Trees provide us with building materials, fuel, rubber and coal.
4. Trees provide us for building materials, fuel, rubber and coal.

62.تواجه البيئة مخاطر عديدة بسبب سوء استغلال للموارد الطبيعية.

1. The environment face many risks due to the misuse of natural resources.
2. The environment faces much risks due to the misuse of natural resources.
3. The environment faces many risks due to the usage of natural resources.
4. The environment faces many risks due to the misuse of natural resources.

63.يعتقد بعض الناس أن الأشجار تحمى العالم من الاحتباس الحرارى.لذا يجب علينا زراعة الكثير من الاشجار في شوارعنا

1 . Some people believe in trees protect the world from global warming. So we must plant a lot of trees in our streets.
2. Some people believe that trees protect the world of global warming. So we must plant a lot of trees in our streets.
3. Some people believe that trees protect the world from global warming. So we must plant a lot of trees in our streets.
4 . Some people believe that trees protect the world from global warming. So we must planting a lot of trees in our streets.

64.لقد قدمت مصر تنظيما رائعا لكاس العالم لكرة اليد في ظل ظروف صعبة من انتشار الموجه الثانية من كوفيد١٩

1-Egypt presented a great organizer for the World Handball Cup under difficult conditions due to the spread of the second wave of Covid 19
2-Egypt presented a great organization for the World Handball Cup inside difficult conditions due to the spread of the second wave of Covid 19
3-Egypt presented a great organization for the World Handball Cup under difficult conditionals due to the spread of the second wave of Covid 19
4-Egypt presented a great organization for the World Handball Cup under difficult conditions due to the spread of the second wave of Covid 19

65.لقد اثبتت مصر انها قادرة على تنظيم الفاعليات الكبرى مثلها مثل اي دولة متقدمة وظهر ذلك جليا في حفل افتتاح كأس العالم لكرة اليد.

1-Egypt has proved that it is capable of organizing major actors like any developed country, and it appeared evident in the opening ceremony of the World Cup Handball

2-Egypt has improved that it is capable of organizing major actors like any developed country, and it appeared evident in the opening ceremony of the World Cup Handball

3-Egypt has proved that it is able of organizing major actors like any developed country, and it appeared evident in the opening ceremony of the World Cup Handball

4-Egypt has proved that it is capable of organizing major actors like any developed country, and it appeared evidence in the opening ceremony of the World Cup Handball

66.الرياضة تحمي الشباب من كثير من الأمراض النفسية والاجتماعية ,وتساعد على بناء الجسم بطريقة صحية

1 -Sports protects young people from many psychological and social diseases and helps build a healthy body

2- The sport protects young people from many psychology and social diseases and helps build a healthy body

3-Sport protects young people from many psychological and social diseases and helps build a healthy body

4-Sport protects young people from many psychology and social diseases and helps build a healthy body

67.يجب على المواطنين ان يتحدوا مع الحكومة للقضاء على الإرهاب والتطرف .

1. Citizens must unite with the government to eradicate terrorism and extremism.

2. Citizens must unit with the government to eradicate terrorism and extremism.

3. Citizens must unite with the government to eradicate terrorists and extremism.

4. Citizens must unite with the government to eradicate terrorism and extremists.

68.الصراع بين الطبيعة و الانسان لن ينتهي و ان كان الانسان قد تغلب علي بعض الظواهر الطبيعة .

1. The conflict between natural and man will not end even if man has overcome some of the phenomena of nature.

2. The conflict between nature and man will not end if men has overcome some of the phenomena of nature.

3. The conflict between nature and man will not end even if man has come over some of the phenomena of nature.

4. The conflict between nature and man will not end even if man has overcome some of the phenomena of nature.

69.يقاس تقدم الأمم بمدي اهتمامها بقضايا البيئة علي مختلف أنواعها.

1. The progress of nation is measured by the extent of their interest in environmental issues of all kinds.

2. The progress of nations is measured by the extent of their interest in environmental issues of all kinds.

3. The progress of nations is measuring by the extent of their interest in environmental issues of all kinds.

4. The progress of nations is measured by the extent of their interest in environment issues of all kinds.

70.التفكير الإبداعي هو العملية التي عن طريقها يأتى الأفراد بأفكار جديدة. وذلك من الضروري للنجاح في الحياة.

1. Creative thinks is the process by which individuals come up with new ideas. This is necessary for success in life.

2. Creativity thinking is the process by which individuals come up with new ideas. This is necessary for success in life.

3. Creative thinking is the process by which individuals come up with new ideas. This is necessary for success in life.

4. Creative thinking is the process by which individuals come up with new ideas. This is necessity for success in life.

66-Reclamation of the desert is the only hope to achieve a balance in Egypt and face unemployment.

1–استصلاح الصحراء هو الرغبة الوحيدة لتحقيق التوازن في مصر ومواجهة البطالة
2–استصلاح الصحراء هو الأمل الوحيد لتحقيق التقدم في مصر ومواجهة الفقر
3–استصلاح الصحراء هو الأمل الوحيد لتحقيق التوازن في مصر ومواجهة البطالة
4–ركود الصحراء هو الأمل الوحيد لتحقيق التوازن في مصر ومواجهة البطالة



جمل ترجمة لطلاب الازهر

1- Youth are the backbone of any nation and the base of its progress. So governments should pay attention to provide them with the necessities of life and help them be better citizens.

2- Our country is in need of every one's efforts. We must work hard to produce an export. We will save hard currency and achieve welfare.

3- Over-population is a problem that faces all developing countries. It hampers their progress especially when their natural resources are limited.

4- The good citizen is the one who devotes his time and effort to his country, sacrificing himself for its dignity and welfare.

5- The ministry of education is interested in developing curriculums and the educational process so that we will have a great generation of scientists in the future.

6- Spending too much time on social networking sites may be harmful. This will make you waste a lot of time and cause harms to your back and eyes.

7- All parents should know that they are responsible for bringing up a conscious and enlightened generation.

8- Money is the source of all evil. It encourages some young men to do bad habits. More some people to commit crimes such as theft, violence, forgery and murder.

9- Throughout the ages, man has brought about a lot of important inventions which have contributed to making like easier and more comfortable.

10- Our life has greatly changed and improved thanks to the great contributions that scientists and thinkers introduce in different aspects.

11- A lot of people dream of a tolerant and quiet world which is blessed with love, peace, cooperation, justice and affability between all people.

12- There is a breakthrough in the field of information technology, which made the world become a global village.

13- The government is trying to provide the people with what they need in every way. This requires the increase of production and birth control.



12– العلم سلاح ذو حدين ففى السلم أداة للتطور وفى الحرب أداة للخراب والدمار .

13– علينا بترشيد استخدام المياه العذبة وإلا سنواجه شدة الظمأ مستقبلا .

14– يحب الصغار والكبار قراءة القصص البوليسية لأنها شيقة ومسلية .

15– إن الخيال العلمى عادة ما يكون محاولة جادة للكتابة عن شكل الحياة فى المستقبل أو فى عالم آخر .

16– التعاون والاتحاد والتسلح بالعلم خير السبل لنجاح وتقدم الأفراد والأمم .

17– من الضرورى أن نربى جيلًا قويًا على دراية بمشكلات بلاده وكيفية حلها .

18– كل المصريون فخورون بعلمائهم العظام الذين حققوا إنجازات هائلة فى شتى المجالات .

19– لقد جعلت التكنولوجيا الحديثة حياتنا سهلة ومريحة، كما أسهمت فى حل الكثير من المشاكل الاجتماعية

20– تقوم الجمعيات الخيرية بدور فعال من أجل الفقراء والمحتاجين .

Vocabulary for translation

groundwater	المياه الجوفية	global catastrophe / disaster	كارثة عالمية
acknowledge the existence of	يعترف بوجود	global challenge	تحدى عالمى
human society	المجتمع البشرى	global consensus	إجماع عالمى
rural areas	المناطق الريفية	heroic efforts	جهود خارقة
urban areas	المناطق الحضرية	economic dimensions	أبعاد اقتصادية
contamination = pollution	التلوث	basic commodities	السلع الأساسية
the financial crisis	الأزمة المالية	impede = hinder	يعوق / يعرقل
global economy	الاقتصاد العالمى	terminal diseases	أمراض فتاكة / قاتلة
global arena	الساحة العالمية	economic recession	كساد اقتصادى
political stability	الاستقرار السياسى	economic recovery	انتعاش اقتصادى
economic reform	إصلاح اقتصادى	economic issue	قضية اقتصادية
poaching = overhunting	الصيد الجائر	overgrazing	الرعى الجائر
key concepts	مفاهيم أساسية	mental deterioration	تدهور عقلى
utter devastation	دمار تام	disruption	تعطيل
economic embargo	حظر اقتصادى	exploitation of natural forests	استغلال الغابات الطبيعية
Social factors	عوامل اجتماعية		
fundamental importance	أهمية رئيسية	comprehensive framework	إطار عمل شامل
negligible impact	تأثير ضئيل	face hardship	يواجه صعوبات
additional incentive	حافز إضافى	encourage creativity	يشجع الابتكار
growing influence	تأثير متزايد	major indicator	مؤشر رئيسى
social injustice	الظلم الاجتماعى	initiative	مبادرة
integration	تكامل	a period of economic instability	فترة من عدم الاستقرار الاقتصادى
justification	تبرير / تعليل		
motive	دافع	intervention	تدخل
prospect	توقع / إمكانية	motivation	تحفيز / حافز



gestures	إيماءات	human potentials	طاقات أو إمكانات بشرية
renewal	تجديد	undeniable fact	حقيقة لا يمكن إنكارها
private sector	القطاع الخاص	reconstruction	تعمير
privatization	الخصخصة	economic sanctions	عقوبات اقتصادية
sovereignty	سيادة	public sector	القطاع العام
areas of specialization	مجالات التخصص	considerable significance	أهمية كبرى
economic stagnation	ركود اقتصادى	from a legal standpoint	من وجهة نظر القانون
statistics	إحصائيات	alternative strategy	استراتيجية بديلة
summit conference	مؤتمر قمة	economic supremacy	تفوق اقتصادى
unrest	اضطرابات / قلاقل	vitality	حيوية
global village	قرية عالمية	globalization	العولمة
extinction	انقراض	expansion	توسع
epidemic = pandemic	وباء	marketing	التسويق
prosperity	رخاء اقتصادى / ازدهار	welfare	رفاهية
on the world stage	على المسرح العالمى	all around the world	فى كل أنحاء العالم
throughout the world	فى أنحاء العالم	heavenly religions	الأديان السماوية
developed countries	الدول المتقدمة	developing countries	الدول النامية
underdeveloped countries	الدول المتخلفة	The Arab World	العالم العربى
the Western culture	الثقافة الغربية	fast-changing world	عالم سريع التغير
contemporary writers	الكتاب المعاصرون	the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
the Far East	الشرق الأقصى	the European Union	الاتحاد الأوروبى
virtues	فضائل	vices	رذائل
morals	أخلاقيات	medical care	الرعاية الطبية
literary	أدبى	worldwide attention	اهتمام عالمى
worldwide campaign	حملة عالمية	boycott	مقاطعة (منتج)
interruption	مقاطعة (الحديث)	worldwide network	شبكة عالمية
coverage	تغطية	recognition	اعتراف / تقدير
revenue	دخل	trend	اتجاه
local anesthetic	مخدر موضعى	authority	السلطة
civilians	المدنيين	local community	مجتمع محلى
wildlife	الحياة البرية	coastal environment	بيئة ساحلية
aquatic environment	بيئة مائية	marine navigation	الملاحة البحرية
environmental affairs	شئون البيئة	environmental awareness	الوعى البيئى
environmental disaster	كارثة بيئية	environmental consciousness	الوعى البيئى
environmental deterioration	التدهور البيئى	balance of nature	توازن الطبيعة
hazards	مخاطر	legislation	تشريع
conservation	محافظة (على البيئة مثلا)	safeguard	يحمى / يقى / يصون
a matter of ethics	مسألة أخلاقيات	imminent threat	تهديد وشيك
natural variation	التنوع الطبيعى	cultural variation	التنوع الثقافى
environmental variation	التنوع البيئى	diverse	مختلف / متنوع
biological diversity	التنوع الأحيائى	conserve energy	يحافظ على الطاقة
energy reserves	احتياطات الطاقة	energy consumption	استهلاك الطاقة
energy requirements	متطلبات الطاقة	improve the economy	يحسن الاقتصاد
massive projects	مشروعات ضخمة	implement = carry out	يُنفذ



Comprehensions قطع الفهم

لقد أصبح سؤال قطعة الفهم من أهم أسئلة المهارات التى تحتاج إلى جهد وتركيز نظراً لدرجته الكبيرة (10 درجات) لذا وجب عليك أن تختلف طريقة تعاملك مع السؤال فهو لم يعد السؤال المباشر بل أصبح يحتاج إلى تدريبات كثيرة ومفردات أكبر فهو نتاج مفرداتك وهو أيضاً سؤال ذكاء وحسن تصرف لذا وجب عليك الآتى

1– قراءة الأسئلة أولاً لاستخرج الأفكار

2– قراءة القطعة سريعاً لاستخراج الفكرة الرئيسية

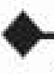
3– قراءة القطعة مرة أخرى بتأنى وتقسيم القطعة إلى فقرات وأفكار جزئية

4– التركيز على إيجاد الكلمات المتساوية فى المعنى من خلال معلوماتك أو من سياق الجملة التى بها الكلمة

5– التركيز على الأسئلة التالية

إليك مجموعة من الأسئلة الهامة التى ترد كثيراً فى قطع الفهم

1- What does the underlined word (......) refer to / indicate / show تشير إلى ?
2- What does the word (......) in bold المُظللة refer to ?
3- What does the black typed word الكلمة المُظللة refer to (indicate) ?
4- Give (Put) (Wrote) (Suggest) a suitable title for the passage. اكتب عنوان مناسب للقطعة
5- The best (most suitable) title for the passage / text / email is ......
أفضل عنوان للقطعة / النص / الإيميل هو ......
6- Give an example to prove (show) that ...... أعط مثال لتثبت (تبين) أن ......
7- What lesson have you learnt from the above story ? ما الدرس الذى تعلمته من القصة السابقة ؟
8- Give two reasons for ...... اذكر سببين لـ ......
9- What's the main idea of the passage ? ما هى الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة ؟
10- Mention briefly the main idea of the passage. لخص الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة
11- What does the writer mean by saying (......) ? ماذا يعنى الكاتب بقوله ...... ؟
12- What is meant by the word ...... / the term ...... ? ما المقصود بكلمة ...... / مصطلح ...... ؟.
13- Pick our (detect) (Find) words in the passage which mean :
استخرج (أوجد) كلمات فى القطعة تعنى الآتى
14- From the passage, give one word for each of the following.
استخرج من القطعة كلمة واحدة تعبر عن المعانى الآتية
15- Give the meaning of the underlined words (......) فسر معنى الكلمات التى تحتها خط (......)
16- According to the passage / the text / the writer, ... طبقاً للقطعة / للنص / للكاتب ......
17- From the writer's point of view ...... من وجهة نظر الكاتب ......
18- What does the writer say concerning ...... ? ما رأى الكاتب بشأن ...... ؟
19- What's the writer's main objection to ...... ? ما وجه اعتراض الكاتب على ...... ؟
20- What advice does the writer give his readers ? ما النصيحة التى يوجهها الكاتب إلى قراءه ؟
21- What does the passage say (tell us) about ...... ? ماذا تقول / تخبرنا القطعة عن ...... ؟
22- What does the passage suggest we should do about ...... ? ماذا تقترح القطعة فعله بشأن... ؟
23- Are you for (with) or against ...... ? هل أنت مؤيد لـ أم ضد ...... ؟
24- ......, do you think, ... why / why not ...... ? فى رأيك الشخصى، ...... ؟ لما / لما لا ...... ؟



25- Why / What do you think, ... ? لماذا / ماذا تعتقد، ...... ؟
26- Do you agree or disagree that ...... ? هل تتفق أم تختلف أن ...... ؟
27- Do you approve (disapprove) of ...... ? هل تتفق أم تختلف مع ...... ؟
28- How far do you agree with ...... ? إلى أي مدى تتفق مع ...... ؟
29- Draw a comparison between ...... and ...... قارن بين ...... و ......
30- In brief (In short) mention ...... اذكر باختصار ......
31- How many ...... are mentioned in the passage ? كم عدد ...... المذكور(ة) في القطعة ؟
32- Show بين / indicate وضح / illustrate فسر / اشرح / explain اشرح / discuss ناقش / name اذكر / describe صف / mention اذكر / compare قارن

تدريبات متنوعة ومتدرجة على حل أسئلة القطعة

1- أسئلة الفكرة الرئيسية والعنوان المناسب (الاستخلاص)

1- What is the main idea of the passage ? ما الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة
2- Put a suitable title for the passage ضع عنواناً مناسباً للقطعة
3- The most suitable / the best title for the passage is ...... أفضل عنوان / أنسب عنوان للقطعة

Drill 1

1- Carly has a large family. She lives with four people. Carly also has two pets. Carly's mom is a doctor. Carly's mom works at the hospital. Carly's mom helps people who are sick.

Carly's dad works at home. Carly's dad cooks for the family. Carly's dad drives the kids to soccer practice. Carly has two brothers. James is ten years old. Scott is fourteen years old.

Carly has two pets. Jinx is a small, black cat.

1- Put a suitable title for the passage ضع عنواناً مناسباً للقطعة

....

2- The suitable title for this passage is ....

a) Carly's mom is a doctor
b) Carly has two brothers
c) Carly's family
d) Carly's dad works at home

3- This passage is mostly about Carly's ....

a) family
b) pets
c) work
d) soccer team

2- Tea had a reputation (1) for being both safe and almost always beneficial (2). However, scientists are now suggesting that tea may not be as safe as we had previously believed. Tea contains caffeine, and caffeine has been linked to sleeplessness and to the unpleasant jumpy feeling some people get when stressed. More seriously, there is a link between miscarriages, (3) and pregnant (4) women are advised to reduce their intake (5) of tea until after their baby is born. Due to its critical side-effects, some people who like tea choose to be safer and drink a beverage (6) from which the caffeine has been removed, decaffeinated tea, but many claim that it simply

doesn't taste right. The reasonable thing to do is probably moderation; continue to enjoy a cup of tea, but done have too many!

1- As it is pointed out in the passage, tea used to be considered to be ....

a) having no damaging effect on people's health
b) beneficial in moderation
c) causing jumpy feeling if drunk excessively
d) more dangerous than alcohol

2- What is the main idea of the passage ? ما الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة ؟

....

reputation (1)	سمعة	miscarriages (3)	الإجهاض	intake (5)	مأخوذ – ممتص
beneficial (2)	مفيد	pregnant (4)	حامل فى مولود	beverage (6)	مشروب

2- أسئلة التلخيص وعرض الأفكار العامة (الاستخلاص)

1- Summarize / write down the main idea of the passage لخص القطعة / اكتب الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة

2- Mention in brief ... / in details اذكر باختصار أو بالتفصيل

3- All spiders spin [1] webs. That's because webs help spiders. Webs help spiders do three things. Webs help spiders hold eggs Webs help spiders hide. And webs help spiders catch food. Webs help spiders hold eggs. Many spiders like to lay their eggs in their webs. The webs help keep the eggs together. Webs help spiders keep their eggs safe.

Webs help spiders hide. Most spiders are dark. They are brown, grey, or black. But spider webs are light. They are white and cloudy. When spiders hide in their webs, they are harder to see. Webs help spiders catch food. Spider webs are sticky[2] When a bug flies into the web, it gets stuck. It moves around. It tries to get out. But it can't. It is trapped! Spiders can tell that thee bug is trapped. That's because spiders feel the web move. And the spider is hungry. The spider goes to get the bug. As you can see, webs help spiders hold eggs. Webs help spiders hide. And webs help spiders catch food. Without webs, spiders would not be able to live like they do. Spiders need their webs to survive!

1- Summarize the main idea of the passage.

....

2- Mention in brief how the spider can use its web.

....

3- Mention in details how the web is useful for the spider.

....

spin (1)	نسيج – نسج	sticky (2)	لزج



4- A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. [1] Unless you tell it to!

Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum [2] your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.

Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary [3]. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.

In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

1- This passage is mostly about ....

a) Some robots are used to make things

b) Robots are all around us

c) Most robots just look like machines

d) A robot is a machine

2- What is the main idea of the passage ? ما الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة ؟

....

3- Summarize / Write down the main idea of the passage. لخص القطعة

....

complains (1)	يشكو	vacuum (2)	يكنس كهربائيا	imaginary (3)	خيالى – وهمى

3- أسئلة الرأى والموافقة وعدم الموافقة للقارئ (التحليل)

1- From your point of view / your opinion ....

2- Do you agree / oppose / think .... ?

3- Do you approve / disapprove

4- How far do you agree with

5- Are you for or against

1- The sad situation of the homeless [1] remains a problem. It is difficult to estimate [2] how many people are homeless because the number depends on how the homeless are defined. There are street people - those who sleep in bus stations, parks, and other areas. Many of these people are youthful [3] runways. There are the so-called sheltered homeless - those who sleep in government supported or privately funded shelters. [4] Many of these individuals used to live with their families or friends. While street people are almost always single, the sheltered homeless include numerous families with children. Conservatives [5] argue that many homeless are alcoholics, drug users, or mentally ill. In contrast, many liberals [6] argue that homelessness is caused by a reduction in welfare [7] benefits and by excessively [8] priced housing. They want more shelters to be built for the homeless.

1- Are you for or against the Conservatives' opinion ? Give reasons not less than one

....

2- Are you for or against the liberals' opinion ? Give reasons not less than one

....

3- What are your solutions to this problem ?

....

homeless (1)	متشرد	estimate (2)	يقدر – يعد	youthful (3)	شاب – يافع
shelters (4)	مأوى – سكن	Conservatives (5)	المحافظين	liberals (6)	الليبراليين
welfare (7)	رفاهية	excessively (8)	بإفراط – إلى حد بعيد		

Common Cold and Flu

2- Scratchy throats [1], stuffy [2] noses and body aches all spell [3] misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the flu lasts. That's because the prescription [4] drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in although the symptoms [5] can be eased with over the counter [6] medications. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter [7] remedy, the sooner relief will come. Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic [8] features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

1- Which do you think more dangerous common cold or flu ? Give reasons not less than two

....

2- It is pointed out in the reading that ....

a) fever is the most important feature of a cold

b) flu symptoms are not as severe as cold symptoms

c) one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu

d) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

Scratchy throats (1)		حلق ناشف		stuffy (2)	مخنوق – مسدود
spell (3)	يؤدى إلى	prescription (4)	روشتة	symptoms (5)	أعراض
over the counter (6)		يشترى بدون روشتة			
over-the-counter (7)		يحصل على علاج بدون روشتة		characteristic (8)	مميزة



1- It is emphasized by the writer in the reading passage that

2- According to the writer's opinion in this reading passage

3- From the writer's point of view من وجهة نظر الكاتب

TV Effects on Children

1- A recent opinion poll (1) discovered that many people were very concerned about (2) the amount of sex and violence (3) depicted (4) in movies, television shows, and popular music. This poll also discovered, however, that most people thought that individuals should take responsibility to correct the problems. The vast majority (5) favored such solutions as tighter parental supervision, warning labels on records, and voluntary self-restraints (6) by entertainment companies. Only 27 per cent favored government censorship (7). At the same time, there was growing concern about the impact of television on children. Research has shown that by the time our children reach age 18, they have spent more time watching television than in school. The problem was that our television system was attuned to the marketplace. Children are treated as a market to be sold to advertisers at so much money per thousand eyeballs. (8)

1- According to the writer's opinion in this reading passage, to prevent the bad effects of television, only a minority ....

a) support individual action

b) say parents should supervise their children

c) believe in the necessity of censorship applied by governments

d) think television companies have to control their own broadcasting

5-Read the following passage, then answer the questions: 2020 نموذج الوزارة التجريبى الأول

Did you know you can help protect the planet ? Don't waste the things you don't want by throwing them away! Local green companies can make those old posters and magazines into recycled paper, and they can transform your old mobile phone into a new one. You and your family can help too. Collect those T-shorts and jeans that are too small for you and give them to a charity.

When you drink from plastic bottles, you won't help the planet. It looks harmless, but plastic is a material that is difficult to recycle. And if you eat a snack, make sure it comes in just one bag or box. A lot of modern food products have many packaging and it's a waste! Why not drink fruit juice from a glass bottle and make a sandwich ? Glass is easy to recycle and a homemade sandwich is better for you and for the environment.

When you go shopping, think before you buy. Remember we don't need to use the world's resources to look cool. If you only buy the things that are really necessary, you'll help save the planet and your money.

Don't have a bath, have a shower. When you have a bath, you use approximately 90 litres when you have a shower. Water is one of our most important natural resources, and you can help save it. Will our planet survive ? Well, if we all help, it will have a better chance. Why don't you start saving the planet at home this evening.

A) Choose the right answer from a, b, c or d :

1- Local green companies ....

a) sell posters, magazines and mobile phones
b) consume more water
c) work with old paper and mobile phones
d) use the world resources to be cool

2- Plastic bottles are ....

a) bad for the environment
b) good for the environment
c) some of the natural resources
d) make people look fool

3- A lot of food products come in ....

a) old recycled paper
b) glass boxes
c) only one bag or box
d) lots of bags and boxes

4- If you have a bath, you'll ....

a) help save the world
b) use necessary things
c) waste water
d) use less water

5- The planet will survive if ....

a) we stay at home this evening
b) it starts saving water
c) everybody participates in saving it
d) you drink in a plastic bottle

6- Which of the following sentences is not true ?

a) There are companies that reuse old things.
b) People think in plastic and glass bottles.
c) Modern food products help the planet.
d) Water is the most important natural resource in the world.

B) Answer the following questions :

1- What is the main idea of the passage ?
2- What does the underlined word "them" refer to ?
3- Find in the passage two words that mean : nearly – gather
4) What do you think would happen if we don't start saving the planet ?



The present simple المضارع البسيط



يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع الضمائر they, we, you, I أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالى :

1- نضع s فى الحالة العادية (eats – runs – walks – sings)

2- نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو (washes – watches – crosses – goes – mixes)

3- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies(cries – tries)

4- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys – plays – prays)



نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن :

1- عادات وأفعال متكررة habits :

E.g. * I often watch television in the evening.
* Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

2- حقائق ثابتة facts :

E.g. * The sun rises in the east.
* The earth goes around the sun.

3- جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules :

E.g. * I am travelling to London tomorrow.
* My plane leaves at 6 am.

4- المواقف أو الأفعال التى دائماً أو عادة حقيقية :

E.g. * Mohamed Salah gives money to help people in his hometown.



(Always دائماً, usually عادةً, often غالباً, sometimes أحياناً, ever دائماً / للأبد, never أبداً, rarely نادراً, scarcely نادراً, seldom نادراً, hardly بالكاد, frequently بصورة متكررة, generally عموماً, every كل, occasionally بين الحين والآخر, from time to time من وقت للآخر)

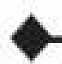
- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية الآتية وتأتى فى نهاية الجملة أو أولها

every day / every week / every year / twice a week / twice a month

* Rania goes to the club every Monday.
* Every Monday Rania goes to the club.

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار وتأتى قبل الفعل الأصلى أو بعد verb to be

* I sometimes walk to school.
* My brother often watches TV.
* I am never late for school.
* She is always tired in the evenings.





1- نستخدم (don't) مع (I / they / we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

* They don't like pizza.
* I don't play football on Friday.

2- نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he / she / it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

* He doesn't want a parrot.
* She doesn't want a kitten.

3- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفى مكان doesn't ويأتى بعدها فعل منتهى (s)

* Ahmed doesn't study English. = Ahmed never studies English.



? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + Do + (you / they) + كلمة استفهام
تكملة + مصدر + Does + (he / she / it / your + اسم مفرد) + كلمة استفهام

* When do you go to school ? - I go to school at 7 o'clock.
* Where does she live, Sara ? - She lives in America.



? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (you / they) + كلمة استفهام
تكملة + مصدر + (he / she / it / your + اسم مفرد) + كلمة استفهام

* Do you like fish ? - Yes, I do / No, I don't.
* Do they play tennis ? - Yes, they do / No they don't.

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

How often + Does / Do + (فاعل) + مصدر + تكملة

إجابة بـ (always – usually – never – every week – once – twice – three times)

* How often do you go to the library ? - I go to library twice a week.



مفعول +am/ is / are + p.p

* Football is played around the world.





Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- Mohamed Salah ……………… football in Liverpool.
a) play b) playing c) plays d) is played

2- In 2017 my parents ……………… to Luxor.
a) are moving b) will move c) move d) moved

3- How often do you ……………… fruit and vegetables ?
a) eat b) ate c) eating d) to eat

4- Hala is going to be a scientist when she ……………… school.
a) leave b) leaving c) leaves d) left

5- There ……………… thousands of people at the football stadium.
a) be b) are c) is d) was

6- The TV presenter ……………… to her viewers in a very friendly way.
a) are talking b) talk c) talked d) talking

7- Your cousin ……………… at the community centre last summer.
a) is helping b) helped c) helps d) help

8- The young men ……………… to be field biologist.
a) are taught b) taught c) teach d) are teaching

9- The community ……………… to look after the lions.
a) encourages b) encourage c) is encouraged d) encouraged

10- Lions ……………… as much as in the past.
a) don't kill b) aren't killed c) isn't killed d) doesn't killed

11- Local people ……………… jobs by the organization.
a) are giving b) are given c) is given d) given

12- My brother ……………… three languages.
a) is speaking b) spoken c) speaks d) speak

13- The sun ……………… rises in the west.
a) never b) always c) often d) ever

14- Surgeons ……………… usually see small things by the naked eye.
a) didn't b) aren't c) doesn't d) don't

15- What did your father do when he ……………… alive ?
a) is b) was c) had d) is being

16- My brother ……………… a lot of money from his job as a tourist guide.
a) had earned b) earns c) earn d) earning

17- From 1970 to 2010, my father ……………… as an engineer before he retired.
a) worked b) was worked c) work d) works

18- When I was young, I usually ……………… football in the street.
a) play b) plays c) playing d) played

19- Amal ……………… to her school on foot.

a) goes usually b) usually goes c) go usually d) usually go

20- The earth ……………… around the sun.

a) move b) moved c) moving d) moves

21- He ……………… gets up early. He is always late.

a) doesn't b) never c) ever d) hasn't

22- She is used to ……………… at night.

a) study b) studied c) studying d) studies

23- As soon as he comes home, I ……………… him the truth.

a) told b) have told c) will tell d) had told

24- Doctors ……………… patients when they are in need.

a) help b) helped c) have helped d) helps

25- They succeed in their exams because they ……………… hard.

a) studied b) study c) studies d) will study

26- They ……………… English novels and books very often.

a) don't read b) aren't reading c) didn't reading d) weren't read

27- I last ……………… my friend Hams when we were in Alexandria.

a) have seen b) see c) had seen d) saw

28- No doubt, we all remember what our teacher ………… about organizing our work.

a) said b) is saying c) says d) would say

29- During the previous week, I ……………… to the gym every evening.

a) go b) had been c) went d) have been

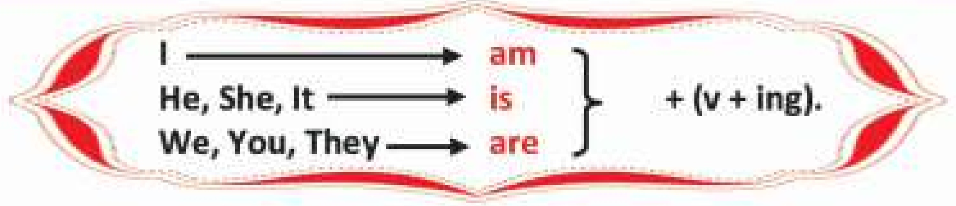
30- Scientists ……………… useful things that help their countries to develop.

a) do always b) always do c) are always d) always are

The present Continuous المضارع المستمر



1– فى حالة الإثبات : يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)



- Listen! She is playing the piano.
- They are cleaning the garden now.

2– فى حالة النفى : يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)



- She is not sleeping at the moment.



* عند تكوين السؤال بـ Yes / No نتبع الآتى :

Am / is / are + فاعل + V ing ?

- Are you cooking food ? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

* عند تكوين السؤال بـ أداة استفهام :

كلمة الاستفهام am / is / are + فاعل + V ing

- What is she doing ? She is watching the film.
- What are you doing ? – My watch is broken and I'm trying to fix it.



المفعول am –is – are being +P.P.

ملاحظات

1– إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف (e)، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :

move ⟶ moving   come ⟶ coming   live ⟶ living   bake ⟶ baking

ما عدا

dye يصبغ ⟶ dyeing   singe يحرق ⟶ singeing   be ⟶ being

2– إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ساكن مسبوقًا بحرف متحرك واحد (a – e – i – o – u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :

cut ⟶ cutting   put ⟶ putting   get ⟶ getting
drop ⟶ dropping   run ⟶ running

ما عدا

remember ⟶ remembering   visit ⟶ visiting   listen ⟶ listening
happen ⟶ happening   enjoy ⟶ enjoying   snow ⟶ snowing

3– إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ساكن مسبوقًا بحرفان متحركان، نضع (ing) مثل :

eat ⟶ eating   read ⟶ reading   need ⟶ needing   see ⟶ seeing

4– إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ie تحذف، ونضع (ying) مثل :

lie ⟶ lying   die ⟶ dying   tie ⟶ tying





1– نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام

E.g. - They are playing football now.
- My brother is reading a book at the moment.
- She isn't working at the hospital today.

2– يمكننا استخدام المضارع المستمر مع الأحداث أو المواقف أو العادات المؤقتة أو الجديدة (بالنسبة للعادات العادية التى تستمر لفترة طويلة، نستخدم المضارع البسيط) غالبًا ما نستخدم هذا مع تعبيرات مثل "these days" أو "at the moment"

- I'm not drinking much coffee these days. I'm trying to cut down.
- She's working a lot in London at the moment. (She doesn't usually work in London.)
- He usually plays the drums, but he's playing bass guitar tonight.
- They are painting the school this week.
- She's staying with her friend for a week.
- The weather forecast was good, but it's raining at the moment.

3– يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الترتيبات النهائية (arrangements)

- I am travelling to Aswan next week. It is arranged.
- She is meeting her friends in two hours.
- My mother's going to the dentist tomorrow.

4– يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع كلمات مثل always و constantly للتعبير عن الانزعاج أو شئ يحدث كثيرا وأحيانا يضايق

E.g. - He is always behaving carelessly.
- She's constantly missing the train.
- You are always interrupting me when I'm talking and I don't like it!

5– التحدث عن أحداث التى تحدث حولنا مؤخرا خاصة مع بعض الأفعال مثل :

Get fall	change grow	become improve	increase begin	rise Start

- My English is getting better.
- Demand for new cars is growing rapidly.
- At first I didn't like my job, but I am beginning to enjoy it now.
- The weather is getting warmer.
- House prices are going up.
- Recent evidence suggests that the economic situation is improving.
- Television is becoming less popular among young people.



6- لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية وغيرها ولذلك نستخدم المضارع البسيط مثل :

أفعال الشعور والتفكير والرأى والحالات العقلية والإرادة :

believe dislike know like mind	love hate prefer realize doubt	recognise remember suppose think (= believe) mean	understand want wish hope

أفعال الإحساس

appear feel	look seem	smell sound	taste

أفعال أخرى

agree be	belong disagree	need owe	own have = possess

Ex. - I understand you. (NOT I ~~am understanding~~ you.)
- This cake tastes wonderful. (NOT This cake ~~is tasting~~ wonderful.)
- I want some juice.
- My friend belongs to the choir.

ولكن ممكن أن تستخدم بعض هذه الأفعال فى الاستمرار بمعنى آخر مثل :

E.g. - I have a car (أمتلك) But - I'm having breakfast. (أتناول)

E.g. - I think Ali is clever. أعتقد - I'm thinking of buying a car (أفكر)

E.g. – I am seeing my lawyer tonight. (أزور)

7- عندما نتحدث عن كيف يبدو شخص ما أو يشعر به، يمكن استخدام المضارع المستمر أو المضارع البسيط

- How are you feeling ? / How do you feel ?
- Huda is looking really good today ? / Huda looks really good today.



الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر :

(now الآن – at the moment فى هذه اللحظة – Look! انظر - at present الآن – at this time الآن – still ما زال
Listen! انصت – Look out! – Watch out! احترس/احذر – today اليوم – these days هذه الأيام – tonight الليلة)

لاحظ أن هناك الكثير من الكلمات المشتركة بين الأزمنة والفيصل هو معرفة الزمن المناسب مثل still / now

Ex - He is still working as an engineer.
- He is still alive.

Ex - Hany is playing football in the street now.
- Now, he plays as a defender in his team.





1. My baby……………….,don't raise your voice please .

a)sleep b)is sleep c)is sleeping d)sleeping

2. I m sorry I have to leave now as Ali …………………. for me.

a)waiting b)is waiting c)wait d)waited

3. My English …………………….better.

a) getting b)get c)is get d) is getting

4.A:What are you doing now?We ………………..books in the library.

a)reading b) read c)are reading d)were reading

5. My kids ……………….TV. They don't want to help me

a) watch b)is watching c)watching d)are watching

6. They …………… at me. They seem to know me.

a)looking b)looks c)are looking d)were looking

7. What are you doing ? My watch is broken and ………………to fix it.

a)I trying b) I'm trying c)I have trying d)I try

8. Look the little girl ……… a bike.

a)ride b)rides c)riding d)is riding

9. Please don't disturb us we ……………. English.

a)study b)studying c)are studying d)am studying

10. Ali and I ………………… the rooms at present.

a)paint b)am painting c)are painting d) is painting

11. She ………………….her friends in two hours.

a) meeting b) is meeting c) is meet d) is met

12. We……………. to some children on the radio at the moment.

a)are listening b)listening c)listen d)listened

13. We can't play tennis today because it ………….

a)rains b)rained c)is raining d)rain

14. Now I ……for a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs.

a)works b)worked c)am working d)work

15. My father ………………..the shopping at the moment .

a)does b)do c)doing d)is doing

16. Look. she …………………..her hair herself .

a)brush b)brushes c)brushing d)is brushing

17. They…………. for Paris tomorrow. they have arranged everything

a)leave b)left c)are leaving d)will leave

18. My wife is busy now she ………………. a cake.

a)bakes b)is baking c)baking d)baked



19. I am watching TV and my brother …………… a book.

a)reading b)is reading c)reads d)read

20. Adel and Mona …………………out side now.

a)plays b)are playing c)is playing d)playing

21.(A) …………… doing? (B) I am washing dishes

a)What are you b)What you are c) What you d) What are

22.They …………. eating their dinner right now because their food is too hot.

a)not b)aren't c)don't d)didn't

23. I can't talk to you right now because I …………….

a)am study b)are studying c)am studying d) is studying

.24.He usually goes for a walk at this time, but he ………… for a walk now

a)doesn't go b)not go c)isn't go d)isn't going

25.It's very noisy upstairs! What ……………..?

a)are they doing b)they are doing c)they doing d)do they do